tional measure. Its friends, and there are among them such men as Hoar, Dawes and Logan, are inclined to think that the Democrats would be delighted if it should be defeated. It would place the Republican party in the light of having refused to aid in removing illiteracy.

Senator Vance, for instance, is represented as saying that the defeat of the bill would furnish an excellent weapon in the hands of North Carolina Democrats in the coming campaign. His views are shared by a number of Southern Senators, who, it is but just to say, are ready to lay aside any scruples they may have with reference to their cherished doctrine of State rights involved in this case, as long as they can secure the money. A few of the Democrats, among them Bayard, Vest and Saulsbury, will be more consistent and will probably vote against the passage of the bill. Among the Republicans by far the greater number oppose the measure because they think the National Government ought to retain some control at least of the expenditure of the moneys appropriated under the bill, and not surrender everything to the doubtful discretion of the States, especially those in the South. They think the funds would not be spent prudently or impartially, not to say honestly. To this Mr. Blair and his friends reply by saying that a defalcation of school funds awarded by the National Government would, if it did take place, furnish an excellent arraignment of the Democracy in the South. If upheld and defended by the Bourbon element it would result in gaining over to the Republican party many who could not be induced to join its ranks upon any other grounds. The strongest argument advanced by Mr. Blair in favor of his bill is that contained in an extract from Garfield's inaugural address which he quoted on Friday:

favor of his Bill is that contracts which he quoted on Friday:

But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. It covers a field far winer than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of the trace. It is a danger that larks and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every State. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizen brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizen when joined to corruption and fraud in the suffrage. The voters of the Union who make and remake Constitutions, and unon whose will haugs the destinies of our Government can transmit their supreme authority to no successors save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the Republic will be certain and remediless. The census has already sounded the alarm in the appaling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of liliteracy has risen among our voters and their children. To the South this question is of supreme importance, but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the south alone. The Nation itself is responsible for the extension of the suffrage, and is under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to gibe voting population. For the North and South alike there is but one remedy. All the Constitutional power of the Nation and of the States and all the volunteer forces of the people should by summoned to meet this danger by the Strong influence of universal education.

Such an argument is only general in character, and cannot be applied to the Blair bill as a whole.

Such an argument is only general in character, and cannot be applied to the Blair bill as a whole. and cannot be applied to the Blair bill as a whole.
Republican Senators are unanimous almost in declaring that President Garfield would not have approved such a measure. The strongest objections to its passage, however, are found in the fact that it is carelessly and loosely drawn. This alone will probably insure its defeat and compel a number of Senators, who otherwise would have supported it to you against its passage. ported it, to vote against its passage.

TEXAS CLAIMING INDIAN LANDS.

A SCHEME TO OBTAIN CONTROL OF A PORTION OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, March 23 .- The State of Texas is trying to extend her boundaries so as to take in about 2,400 square miles of the fertile lands in the Indian Territory. These lands lie between the north fork and the south fork of the Red River, and in some maps of the State of Texas are included and described as "Greer County." The public lands of Texas belong to that State and it appears that serio has been issued by the State for greater quantity of public land than can be found within her present boundaries. Hence this attempt to extend the latter at the expense of the Indian tribes which own the lands in the Indian Territory. Two years ago the Texas Legislature authorized the Governor to appoint a commission to act in conjunction with a like commission on the part of the United States to re-survey the northern boundary of the State. The House Committee on Territories has reported favorably a bill creating a commission to act with the one on the part of Texas.

Of course, it is hoped by the friends of the bill that the joint commission will report in favor of the claims set up by the State, but lest they should be disappointed, Senator Maxey has introduced a bill giving the consent of the United States to the State of Texas to extend her northern boundary to the north fork of the Red River. The civilized tribes of Indians in the Indian Territory are greatly exercised on account of this attempt by Texas to obtain without compensation lands which belong to them under treaties made long before Texas was annexed to the United States, and they have filed strong protests against the proposed legislation. The Interior Department has also stood by the Indian tribes in resisting the pretensions of Texas. The controversy began in 1853, and since that time Texas has sought in various ways to assert legislative and indicial jurisdiction over the disputed Territory. A State court of Texas only a few months ago held that the assessment and collection of taxes on property in "Greer County" by the Texas officials was legal. The question is an interesting and important one and ought not to be disposed of by Congress without a more critical investigation than it seems thus far to have received. Texas was annexed to the United States, and they

JOKING AT E. T. WOOD'S EXPENSE.

FRIGHTENING HIM BY TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES FROM ALBANY.

Members of the State Senate from this city have been enjoying a laugh at the expense of the Mayor's brother-in-law, E. T. Wood, who it is thought expects to be appointed Corporation Counsel by Mayor Edson when Mr. Andrews retires. A report was started in Albany last week that Senator Gibbs would report a bill making the office of Corporation Counsel elective. That was telegraphed to a city paper, and the report was carried to Mr, Wood that such a bill had been introduced. He at ouce telegraphed to Senator Jacobs requesting that action on the bill be postponed in order that he and others could be heard in opposition to it. No such bill had been introduced, but Senator Jacobs, after consultation with Mr. Gibbs, for the sake of a jest sent a reply to Mr. Wood that Mr. Gibbs was acting very selfishly about the matter, declaring that the bill should be rushed through at once without any

bill should be rushed through at once without any public hearing, and he thought perhaps some other Senator might have more influence with the chairman of the Committee on Cities.

Mr. Wood then telegraphed to Senator Murphy asking for his intercession and urging the importance of a public hearing. Senator Murphy after consultation with Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Gibbs replied that Gibbs was determined to rush the thing through at any cost, and that he refused to listen to Murphy, but perhaps Senator Campbell could secure delay. Mr. Wood then sought by telegraph the influence of Mr. Campbell, but that Senator replied that the outlook was that Gibbs in his mad haste would rush the bill through that day. He advised Wood to take the first train for Afbany, or else try Senator Cullen, who was a member of the Committee on Cities. Wood tried again and the member of the Committee on Cities had pity on his distressed soul and re-Wood tried again and the member of the Commit-tee on Cities had pity on his distressed soul and re-plied that it was "all right," as "Gibbs had prom-ised to let up for a few days." And Mr. Wood re-garded himself as under great obligations to the Democratic representative on the Committee on Cities.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEWPORT, March 23.-The Misses Ogden and Mr. and Mrs. William Catheart, of New-York, are in town, looking for cottages.

The Aquidneck House has opened for the season. Francis Brinkley has been elected president of the New-

port Historical Society. W. H. Morrison, of New-York, who has a cottage on Pur-

gatory Road, has purchased a farm of seventy-five acres on Honeyman Hill, from John W. Field, of New York, and will erect a large villa which will be about 113 feet long. George Peabody Wetmore and wife and W. Watts Sherman, of New-York, are at the Wilson Cottage, Cottages owned by Henry A. Rice and Mrs. J. W.

Auchineioss, of New-York, have recently been entered by burglars. No articles of value were stolen. In the Anchineless cottage the window, casings and doors were mallelously mutilated with an axe, the locks being knocked out. The police remained in the house several nights thereafter, but the thieves failed to return for the booty they had packed.
The remains of the late W. F. Perry, brother of Mrs.

Angust Belmont, are to be interred here.

The Rev. Dr. J. Tuttle Smith, of New York, and family, will be domictled at the Cliff Cottage during the summer, Theodore W. Phinny, of Chicago, has purchased 35,000 feet of land adjoining his summer residence on Carroll-There is no truth in the report that George W. Wales, of Boston, had sold his cattage on the Cliff. BAT AND BICYCLE.

WHAT THE WHEELMEN ARE DOING. TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RIDERS READY TO START

-INTEREST OF LADIES IN THE SPORT. Pierre Lallement, an ingenious French workman and mechanician, in the fall of 1865 took the first bicycle which was ever ridden in the United States. His course lay through some Connecticut villages, and he rode a machine of his own construction and invention. As soon as this winter's snows have fairly melted and the spring breezes have dried the roads into something oaching bicycling condition, over 25,000 bieyelists will be speeding their ghostly flight and scar-

approaching bicycling condition, over 25,000 bicyclists will be speeding their ghostly flight and searing nervous old women and weak-minded horses. Pierre Lallement is employed by a company that owns not only his original patent but more than a score of others, and turn out every year thousands of machines. Rapid strides though bicycling and tricycling have taken in this country, the progress in England has been still more remarkable, and what may be called the utilitarian side of the movement has arisen there and is now assuming the greater proportion of public interest. To this end the principal manufacturers are devoting all their energies to improving and bringing to perfection the tricycle, which for some years was left completely in the shade by its younger brother the bicycle. Dectors visit their patients, tradesmen send their parcels, by means of the tricycle, and it is said that in some rural districts the delivery of the mails is made in the same manner.

Recent inquiries by a TRIBUNE reporter showed that there are about 26,000 machines in use in the United States. This estimate is easily arrived at, for the entire manufacture and importation of the machines are controlled by one firm whose headquarters are in Boston. They license other makers to use their patents and to import machines, but are in receipt of accurate records of all sales. In two years the patent will expire and this monopoly will be broken up. It is said, however, that only a slight difference will be made to the trade, as the chief firm now exercises its powers with discretion and moderation, and has kept prices down to the lowest point in order to compete with the English manufacturers. At present the East offers the largest market for the sale of the machines, but in the Western States the demand has largely increased during the last two years. Washington contains more bicycles to the square yard than any city in the world probably. Fully four-fifths of the department clerks run on wheels between their hemes and their offices, and

square yard than any city in the story of square yard than any city in the story of square fully four-fifths of the department clerks run on wheels between their homes and their effices, and many venerable heads of departments are said to steer the sober trievele with as much skill and almost the same speed as their more agile subordinates display on the frivolons bicycle. The former machine is also used by not a few of the gentler sex, although they have not yet reached the pitch of enthusiasm of their English sisters, who are fervently debating the subject of divided skirts and other aids to greater freedom of movement consistent with strict decorum.

The superiority of Washington, "the city of magnificent distances," as a home for the growing diversion, is due largely to two causes: the perfection of the asphalted streets as a track, and the comparative equability of the climate. Boston, where many enthusiastic wheelmen also abound, presents difficulties in both these respects. The hills are steep and the winters severe. Yet even in Boston business and professional men not infrequently make a practice of reaching town from the suburbs on their own wheel rather than trust to those of the street-cars. Throughout New-England "cycling" is more or less general, all the direct lines of communication, such as the old post-roads and turnpikes, offering a fair track, although near the coast and especially in Connecticut the roads are invariably too heavy for fast time to be made. New-York, it is needless to say, affords little inducement to any but enthusiasts. Blessed with almost the worst streets in the world, and with a variable climate always in extremes, the New-Yorker has few months in the year in which thoroughly to enjoy the pleasures of a run.

It is a proof, however, of the fascination of the sport

always in extremes, the New-Yorker has few months in the year in which thoroughly to enjoy the pleasures of a run.

It is a proof, however, of the fascination of the sport that even in New-York there are several clubs, one of which has almost as large a membership as any in the Union. The Citizens Bicycle Club, of which the Rev. T. McK. Brown is the president, numbers about eighty members, and has built itself a club-house which cost \$10,000. The New-York Club, of which Howard Conkling is president, has among its thirty members many well-known brokers and business man. The Ixions bave about the same number of members and are presided over by Frank A. Eagan, while the Harlem Wheelmen, composed of young men chiefly, make up in enthusiasm what they lack in years. Across the river the Kings County Wheelmen have over sixty on the master roll, while the Brooklyn Bievele Club in its five years of existence has confined itself to its initial number of about a secre; the Heights Wheelmen have an even larger number of members. All of these clubs and the cognate bodies scattered over the country from Maine to California are affiliated to the League of American Wheelmen, whose annual meeting for the transaction of general business is held in one of the principal cities. Last year it was held in this city and this year the wheelmen will meet in Washington on May 19.

"The prospects for the comingscason are favorable," said a well-known 'cyclist, the other day, "We have gained a partial victory over the Park authorities and can now ride in Central Park from midnight till 9 a.m., thus giving business-men a chance to get an early spin before going down-town. Riverside Park is thrown open without restriction and no better place of the word machines an average of from seven to eight unifes an heur can easily be made, while the average bicyclist only makes nine or ten miles, when riding for members are made and there will soon be more. Would you like to see how many miles a business man who is busy at his office every day can cov

get quite proficient. There is at least one ladies can in New-York and there will soon be more. Would you like to see how many miles a business man who is busy at his office every day can cover during the year! Here is my 'cycling disty. I covered over 1,400 miles in S0 trips, or an average of about 117 miles a month. October and March are the best months in the year here, and then I covered over 200 miles."

"The English machines are held in high favor by some bicyclists, but I think they make a mistake. They are built for English roads and between an English and an American road there is a great gulf fixed. Consequently in a few months an imported machine is shaken to pieces, some part is broken and it is difficult to get it repaired here. The American machines are more strongly built, are light enough for any but racing purposes and the parts are interchangeable. As to the healthness of the exercise. I can only say that when I began to ride, or rather to tumble off in my attempts to ride, I was a living skeleton. I am not a two-hundred pounder now, but I am stronger and many pounds heavier."

THE EVE OF THE BASEBALL SEASON.

GAMES TO BE PLAYED IN APRIL BY THE LOCAL CLUBS-SUCCESS ANTICIPATED.

The opening of the baseball season is looked forward o with much interest by players, managers and lovers f the National game. The associations, each numbering eight or more clubs, have many hundred men engaged at salaries of from \$800 to \$5,000. Many of the clubs have as many as twenty-five men under contract, and with the heavy salaries paid to players and the travelling expenses, the managers will have to and the travelling expenses, the managers will have to play to large crowds to save themselves from loss at the end of the season. Baseball at present is regarded with more public favor and confidence than it has been for many years. Trickery and fraud brought the game into such disfavor in 1876 that respectable people would not visit the graunds of many clubs. A firm stand was taken by a few energetic managers, sowever, the League, American and other associations were organized; honesty and integrity were looked for among the players, and the game has grown steadily in layor. The players are now paid good salaries, and the lid evil of public betting on the grounds has been done old evil of public betting on the grounds has been done

old evil of public betting on the grounds has been done away with.

In this city and Brooklyn baseball has many supporters and the old rivalry between New-York and Brooklyn threatens to break out afresh this year, since Brooklyn is to have a nine in the same association as the Metropolitans of this city. Both nines are fully made up and will be seen in the field in a few days. Work on the new grounds of the Metropolitan Club, at One-hundred-and-eighth st. and First-ave., has been retarded by the weather, but the managers are confident of having them, ready early next month. If the new grounds are not ready as soon as expected some of the exhibition games during April will be played at the Polo Grounds. Several improvements are also to be made at the Polo Grounds. The catcher's back stop will be set back several feet; while another entrance to the grand stand facing Sixth-ave, will be built. Games have already been arranged for almost every day in April in which either the New-York or Metropolitan nines will centest. The opening game will be played at April in which either the New-York or Metropolitan nines will contest. The opening game will be played at the Polo Grounds next Saturday between reserve nines. There will be several changes in the New-York League nine this year. The regular nine will be: Ward and Welch, pitchers; Ewing and Dorgan catchers; McKinnon, first base; Troy, Richardson or one of the new men, second base; Caskins, short-stop; Conner, third base; Gillespie, left field; the other two fielding positions to be filled by the reserve pitchers and catchers. All the players are in good condition and a few days out-door practice will put the nine in fine trim. positions to be filled by the reserve pitchers and achers. All the players are in good condition and a few days out-door practice will put the nine in fine trim. The change to the six-ball rule will not materially interfere with the pitching of Ward and Welch, both being accurate throwers. This rule will be severe on such pitchers as O'Nell who played with the Metropolitians hast year. A letter from Dorgan received last week says that he is in fine trim, has signed the piedge, and will play a better game this year than he seve did before. Clapp, has also improved, particularly in his throwing \$\frac{1}{2}\$ McKinnon the new man at first base is a heavy batter and an excellent baseman. Hankinson has not yet signed. He wants to play up to October while the managers insist upon his playing the season out. The preliminary games will determine who will play at second base, there being several applicants. Ward signed with the New-Yorks yesterday, as did Lynch with the Metropolitans; so all the rumors about these men playing in other cities are set at rest.

The games already arranged are as follows: April 3, 4, Metropolitan vs. Boston at Boston; 5, New-York vs. Metropolitan at Metropolitan Park; 18, Boston vs. Metropolitan at Metropolitan Park; 19, New-York vs. Metropolitan at Metropolitan Park; 19, New-York vs. Metropolitan at Metropolitan Park; 22, Boston vs. Metropolitan at Metropolitan Park; 21, 22, Boston vs. Metropolitan at Metropolitan Park; 19, New-York vs. Metropolitan at Metropolitan Park; 22, Boston vs. Metropolitan at Metropolitan Park; 21, 22, Boston vs. Metropolitan at Metropolitan Park; 21, 22, Boston vs. Metropolitan at Metropolitan Park; 26, New-York vs. Metropolitan at Metropolitan Park; 27, Providence vs. Metropolitan at Metropolitan Park; 28, New-York vs. Metropolitan at Metropolitan Park; 21, 22, Boston vs. Metropolitan at Metropolitan Park; 26, New-York vs. Metropolitan at Metropolitan Park; 27, Providence vs. Metropolitan at Metropolitan Park; 28, Providence vs. Metropolitan at Metropolitan Park

College at Polo Grounds; 10, 11, New-York vs. Yala College at Polo Grounds; 14, New-York vs. Amherst College at Polo Grounds; 15, New-York vs. Brooklyn at Brooklyn; 16, New-York vs. Brooklyn at Polo Grounds; 18, New-York vs. Brooklyn at Brooklyn; 19, New-York vs. Brooklyn at Polo Grounds. This will bring the nine to the regular championship season on May I.

NEW-JERSEY STATE TOPICS.

THE GOVERNOR'S PLANS AND METHODS. HE IS SAID TO BE SCHEMING TO FORCE THE SENATE

INTO A JOINT MEETING-PENDING LEGISLATIVE FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, March 23 .- Governor Abbett may have some excellent personal reason for holding back his appointments, but he is creating antagonisms and causing criticisms which will make it unpleasant for him if he does not forward the necessary documents to the Senate at an early date. The Court of Errors was forced to adourn last week because the term of Judge Kirk had expired and his successor had not been appointed, and when any one interferes with that eminent body the people are apt to say and do ugly things. The spectacle, too, of a Prosecutor of the Pleas travelling to and from Camdem daily to get an extension of his office from the presiding judge, in order to perform his duties, is not calcu lated to endear the Governor to the hearts of Jerseymen. who like decency and order in all things. Still more calculated to provoke adverse criticism, if not lively indig nation, is the alleged cause of the delay in making nominations. It has been charged that the Governor has attempted to use his nominating power to secure a legislative joint meeting, and every day's postponement gives

the rumor larger proportions.

That the Governor is a cunning hand at a dicker, the ourse of legislation this winter has amply proven, and there is some evidence at hand to indicate that he has valuable articles to dispose of for a consideration, and that the purchasing price is nothing less than a ote for a joint meeting. In this, however, the Governor has overreached himself, and the most complaisant Sena tor could not avoid scandal were he to vote against his party now. Mr. Abbett, it is said, is beginning to see the point and there is a prospect that he will send in his ominations early this week. His only nomination thus far won him the enmity of one Democratic Senator, and there is some idle currosity as to just the number of Democratic legislators his other selections may allenate. One of the difficulties of the Abbett scheme of seeing and welcoming everbody in the executive chamber

is that he impresses Democratic members with a sense of their own importance and influence, and there must necessarily be some disappointed souls. At least one-half the Democratic Assemblymen fully believe that their power in the executive apartment is practically unlimited. The Governor promised to reward the workers, and they are workers beyond a doubt, but these are doomed to meet some un pleasant surprises.

THE JERSEY CENTRAL TAX VALUATIONS. The Governor, however, does not propose to give up hope of a joint meeting, and the word has gone forth that he is to use the tax valuations of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey as a club to drive the Senate into assent by attacking Controller Anderson. The Governor, his adherents proudly claim, may not always succeed as a tradesman, but as a warrior he is the pink of aggression. The attack began with Railroad Tax Commissioner Reynolds. Under the law the Board of Railroad Commissioners consists of the Board of Railroad Commissioners consists of the Commissioner, Comptroller Anderson and Measurer Wright. When the Commissioner believes that a rail-road company's tax valuations are too low, he brings the matter before the full Board and a majority decides upon the amount. An appeal may then be taken. The Central was for a long time assessed at \$17,000,000, the Court having fixed upon that sum upon appeal from the Board some years ago. The Commissioner claimed that this was too low, and the case was argued before the Board sone years ago testimony was offered, and then this was too low and the case was argued before the Board a fortuight ago; testimony was offered, and then cach member submitted his own estimate. The Tax Commissioner started out with a claim that the amount ought to be raised to \$40,000,000, but receded to \$36,000,000, or more than double the present valuation. The Controller and Treasurer presented their estimates, and they agreed, within a few thousands, that the amount ought to be made \$25,000,000, but the other members agreed that \$24,784,015 98 would be an equitable valuation. As a majority of the Board, they settled the question, and unless the railroad company should appeal, this will be the amount on which the company will pay a state tax under the present laws.

THE GOVERNOR INTERFERING.

Here the Governor steps in, and icn days ago he re-

Here the Governor steps in, and ten days ago he requested the Commissioners to send to him their reasons for taking the valuations. That he has no right to supe vise or crificise their decisions goes without saying, but it is understood that they have compiled with the request, is understood that they have compiled with the request, and that he is now digesting the reports. It is alleged that his scheme will be an attack on the Controller for failing to agree with the Tax Commissioner, and that he relies upon the public agitation about the corporation tax question to bring a pressure on the Senate. That body, however, has certain rubber-like qualities, and it is not likely to heed the criticisms of a Democratic Governor opon a Republican official, especially when the latter's action has just given the State \$40,000 a year more revenue by the reassessment, and who, if he had yielded, might have thrown the whole case into litigation and made a loss to the State in the end.

THE TAX BILLS SOON TO BE REPORTED.

The Senate Corporation Tax Committee will, it is e ceted, report the tax bills to-morrow evening. ork has been divided among the three members, and the revision of the bills will be thorough. When the commitrevision of the bills will be thorough. When the committee meets on Monday afternoon the results will be submitted and an agreement reached, it is thought. The result will probably be a tax of one per cent on the true value of railroad property for local purposes, and a half of one per cent for the State, with possibly a provise enabling the companies having special tax privileges to accept the new rate without waiving their charter rights. There has been a strong pressure for the latter clause, and if it is yielded the companies will, it is expected, accept the act. There is more or less anxiety as to the fate of the bill in the Senate, but the demand for a reform in the existing system is too strong, it is believed, to be resisted.

MPOREANT MESURES BEFORE THE HOUSE.

IMPORTANT MESURES BEFORE THE HOUSE. The House will this week discuss woman suffrage, onstitutional convention and two bills regulating the laying and maintenance of oil pipe lines. One is a Senate measure and has the approval of those who have examned the question. It places the pipe lines in the charge of the State Water Commissioners and provides strin gent rules for the safety of the public and for maintain gent rules for the safety of the public and for maintaining the purity of the streams. Petitions in its favor have been strand by the Newark Water Board and other public bodies, and persons interested in preserving the streams and properly guarding the public. The other measure was introduced in the House, and though it has been amended from its original absurdity, it has been left inconsistent and without force, should it pass. Some curiosity is manifested as to the precise effect of Assembly bill, No. 378, on the Standard Oil Company. It imposes a State tax of two cents on each barrel of oil transported through the pipe lines and it was thought that it would be deemed a most severe imposition. The company has, however, manifested no opposition, and, it is said, does not desire to antagonize any proposition for tax atlon.

per Abbett's excessive interest in the bill for the

Governor Abbett's excessive interest in the bill for the relief of bankrupt Elizabeth, providing for the levying of taxes for local purposes only, together with the remarkable celerity with which it was skined and filed, caused comment among those who know how deeply interested he is in the future of Jersey City and the precarious condition of its finances. It was deemed a rather frank consistion of the situation.

The disgraceful affray in the Assembly on Thursday last has provoked stinging criticism on the Assembly throughout the State. Mr. Burgess's apology is regarded as satisfactory, but there are members who ask why Mr. Armitage, whose insuling words resulted in the blow, has not followed the example of his Republican colleague. There is a general demand for united action on the part of the better class of members of the House and a steady discouragement of the actions which have made the Assembly of 1884 notorious for disorder.

DOINGS OF THE WORKINGMEN.

A PROPOSED FIGHT HOUR LAW-STRIKES OF PAINTERS-MEETINGS YESTERDAY.

The Central Labor Union held its regular neeting yesterday afternoon at Odd Fellows' Hall, Secondst, and the Bowery. It was reported that in Mulligan's carpenter shop in Thirty-second-st. near Fourth-ave. more than 100 members of the United Order of Carpenters and Joiners were working overtime, while a number of carpenters were out of work, and a resolution protesting against the action of the union in permitting its members to work overtime was passed. A discussion was had of the proposed eight hour law, making it a misdemeanor with a penalty of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 for any employer of labor to employ any of his workmen longer than eight hours a day, except emergency, for extra pay,

Pearl-st., yesterday to effect a union for mutual aid and protection, in the matter of obtaining advanced pay and anorter hours of labor. An organization was effected with temporary officers, whose names were not divulged. A meeting for further action will be held on Sunday next.

The Hod Hoisting Engineers have made a demand on their employers to \$4 a day after the first Monday in April. All the employers except Edilmeyer & Morgan have granted the advance. The Society of State Engineers has formed a secret The Society of State Engineers has formed a secret organization. At the meeting yesterday complaint was made that a boiler in the coal yard at fifty-fifth-st. and North River had been complained of soveral times, but that it had never been inspected.

A meeting of Tug-boatmen was held yesterday at No. 193 Bowery. Resolutions were adopted calling on members to refuse hereafter to cut out boiler tubes.

A meeting of the 'Longshoremen's Unions of New-York and Brooklyn was held yesterday afternoon in St. James sensolhouse. In New-Bowery. James Magrath was selected president, and Denis Sullivan and Denis O'Brich were chosen beach walkers.

WATER FOR FIRE PURPOSES.

THE NEEDS OF THE DRY GOODS DISTRICTS. DISCUSSING THE RAMAPO AND THE WORTHINGTON

PUMP SCHEMES. The bill to amend the General Laws of this State so as to permit a private company to lay pipes for the distribution of water in this city for fire and power purposes is thought likely to pass the Legislature at an early day. A TRIBUNE reporter on Saturday visited several of the merchants supposed to be interested in the movement, to obtain information concerning the plans C. C. Worthington, of the Henry R. Worthington

Hydraulic Company, said:

Hydraulic Company, said:

We desire to have this question thoroughly discussed. The bill we are asking to have passed by the Legislature is simply a modification of the General Law, so as to allow the formation of a company for the purpose of laying pipes for the distribution of water in this city, for fire and power purposes. The rights are to be granted to such a company by the Sinking Fund Commissioners. We wish to lay our pipes in the dry-goods districtes only.

What will it cost to put your scheme into operation!

About \$1,250,000, which is to be paid by the company which we propose to organize. We shall probably distribute the water from pumping stations located near the source of supply. We will furnish water in sufficient quantities to supply all the fire streams that can be handled by the Fire Department, and for as long a time as may be necessary.

cessary. How soon could your plan be made available? As far as we have gone in our calculations, we are con-vinced that the works could be put in operation in about eight months from the beginning. A. M. Kirby, secretary of the Continental Insurance

Company, said:

Company, said:

The Board of Underwriters passed a resolution recommending that its members sign a memorial to the Lexislature, asking for the modification of the law as requested. We are not favoring any particular plan of water supply in the dry goods districts, but we will advocate any scheme which looks to an increased protection against fire. We believe that the Ramapo water scheme is most emphatically the desirable one, and the only one thus far suggested which will bring permanent and reliable protection. The Worthington pump scheme, in the nature of things, could be but a temporary relief. The gravity pressure is much to be preferred to the direct pressure system. However, I believe the plan proceed by the Worthington Company to be a good one, especially as it will bring almost immediate increased protection from fire. The more ways in which we can protect our property against fire the better.

John Claffan, of the firm of H. B. Claffin & Co., said:

We have not been working in favor of establishing a

We have not been working ic favor of establishing a new water supply other than that from the Ramapo River to protect the dry goods districts in this city, but we are heartly in favor of such a schene, and are willing to assist the Henry R. Worthington Pump Company to get permission to lay pipes, etc. We have no pecuniary interest in the movement. It is desirable that we have an increase in our water supply in these districts, and particularly desirable that that supply should be under continuous pressure. The dry goods districts are at present inadequately protected against fire.

James H. Dunham of the firm of Dunham Engley. James H. Dunham, of the firm of Dunham, Buckley &

In regard to the Worthington Pump Company's plan of increasing the water supply, we are favorable to it, but we consider it a mere makeshift; we want something more than that. If we could have the water as proposed by the Ramapo Company we should be the best protected city against fire in the world, instead of being the worst profeeded as we are. We are emphatically in favor of having the water from the Ramapo River, and think that is the most desirable possible scheme. We signed a petition to be taken to Alhauy, asking that the Fump Company he given permission to lay pipes in the streets. Our only interest in this question is simply to increase the protection to our property.

L. M. Bates, of the firm of Bates, Reed & Cooley, said: I am opposed to this scheme. What we want is an in-In regard to the Worthington Pump Company's plan of

I am opposed to this scheme. What we want is an increased cievation, such as is offered by the Ramapo Company. I fear that if this Worthington pump scheme is carried through it will prevent any permanent, reliable plan being carried out. Three hundred feet rise at our city line, such as is offered by the Ramapo Company, would give us such a water pressure as we need, and would be a permanent and reliable supply, and I favor that plan.

E. S. Jaffray, of the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co., said:

E. S. Jaffray, of the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co., said:

2Before we had the Croton water we had walls at the corner of every street. Whether those could be opened or any considerable quantity of water obtained in that way I do not know. The first attempt to put in an artesian well in this city was made by Mr. Holf, of Rolt's Hotel, and I know that he spent considerable money and time, but failed to get any water. I fear that this Fump Company will not get the water texpects to. I am in favor of any scheme—or of a dozen schemes, for that matter—by which we can get greater protection from fire. If the reservoir at Forty-second-st, could be used entirely for fire purposes we should have all the water and pressure that we need. That could be made available at once and the water level would be above the tops of any of the buildings down-town. This would seen to me to be the lost plan of all. I am opposed to the scheme proposed by the Kamapo Improvement Company for we do not seem to be able to find out who are at the back of it; and the presentment of their facts before the Commissioners was not such as to gain my confidence in their operations.

ARRIVAL OF THE THETIS.

THE FLAGSHIP ON THE GREELY RELIEF EXPEDI-TION-HER VOYAGE FROM DUNDEE.

The steamship Thetis, which is to be the flagship of the Greely Relief Expedition, arrived at this port vesterday under command of Lieutenant L. L. Reamey, of the American Navy, but manned by a scotch crew. The vessel went at once to the Navy Yard. Her crew will be paid off and discharged immediately, and then she will go into dry dock and be thoroughly refitted for the Arctic exhibition. The Thetis wa bought of George Stevens, of Dundee, for \$28,000 Stevens built the vessel for the scal fisheries, in Stevens built the vessel for the seal fisheries, in which industry he has a large capital invested. She is most thoroughly and solidly built, and it is said that Stevens remarked to his son, who remonstrated with him on the expensive manner in which she was put together: "We can afford to put good stuff into her. She is for us, you know." She is a vessel of about 600 tons, bark-rigged, and has engines of 125 horse power. Her length is 181 feet, her extreme beam 30 feet 9 inches and her depth 19 feet 1 inch. She was built two years ago, and has made two you ages to the Arctic. She has a live-oak frame, a planking of hard pine and iron wood. Her bows are sold timber for a space of four feet from the stem, and are protected by a forefoot of iron.

The voyage from Dundee to this port was an eventful one. Lieutenant Reamey said to a Tangung reporter last night:

We came around the north end of Scotland and had

Faibune reporter last night:
We came around the north end of Scotland and had
mov, ice and terrific gales all the way over. There were
outlineous gales from March 2 to March 15, the seaseing the highest I over sew in all my experience on the
water. The weather was so cold that the sea breaking
over the vessel froze everywhere and some mornings
he ship looked like a vessel of glass. The waves came
docard continually. One day, when I was trying to take
in observation, a sea came aboard and nearly washed me
overboard. The sextant which I had in my hand was
oroken into pieces, and I just saved myself from loosing an observation, a see came aboard and nearly washed me overboard. The sextant which I had in my hand was broken into pieces, and I just saved myself from loosing the number of my mess. On March 15, we struck a large field of ice. We were than in latitude 46° north, longitude 47 west. We steamed for seventy-five miles through the ice. We were completely surrounded, and the only way we could get through was to back and then go alread full speed into the lee and break a passage. The lee was from 18 inches to 2 feet thick. The salors from their experience in the Arctic could tell where the open water lay by the appearance of the sky. When they reported 'water sky' I made in the direction indicated and, sure enough, found open water.

After we got out of the lee we had bad weather again. One day I was obliged to run 60 miles due south to get out of a hurricane. The heavy seas smashed the long boat and one night carried away one of the side-lights. The mate of the sealing crew of the Thetis was the only officer besides myself on board, and you may be sure I was glad to see Sandy Hook. This mate is one of the finest seamen that ever walked a deck, and was of great assistance to me in getting the Thetis safe here. We split and carried away several sails on the trip, but no serious damage was done. For twenty-one nights I have not had three consecutive hours of sleep, so—Good-night.

THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO RACE.

Professor Stewart, who has returned from a visit to Liberia, preached to his former congregation at the African Bethel, in Sullivan-st., last evening. He declared that he was neither in sympathy with those who thought that the negro must return to Africa, nor with those who believed that he must remain here. "The advancement and education of the negro, not only in America but in Africa," he said " is to be accompliabed by the calculations." said, "is to be accomplished by the colored race out of Africa."

SWINDLING ON A NOVEL PLAN.

BALTIMORE, March 22 .- A swindler has recently been extensively operating here, in Philadelphia and elsewhere, and has secured a large sum. His plan of operation is novel. He would ascertain in what bank a merchant had a deposit, and would then represent himand state that, hearing the cashler of the merchant's bank was circulating counterfeit money desired, he to obtain evidence against him. So he would request the merchant to draw a sum of money in notes and sliver as evidence. This done he would select several bills of the largest denomination, and pronouncing them counterfeit give the merchant a begus receipt for the amount. In Baltimore he gave his pame as John T. Smith, in Philadelphia as De Forest. He is of dark complexion, five feet ten taches high, weighs 160 pounds, and is supposed to come from New-York. self as a United States Secret Service agent,

PULPIT THOUGHTS.

HELP AND HINDRANCE IN CHRISTIAN LIFE.

EXTRACTS FROM YESTERDAY'S SERMONS.

live where neither you nor I can. The lily is sometimes found blooming among thorms. Character may take coloring from circumstances, but it can also give them color. We ought not to be prejudiced against a man on account of his position or place. Did not Christ come out of Nazareth! Nor ought we to excuse ourselves by reason of environment. It is never necessary to do wrong, for no external force can compel a man to commit sin. But it will often cost a struggle to do right. It is your dead fish that filoat down stream; a live one can swim up. Struggles make heroes. It is harder to be a Christian in some places than in others. One home promotes plety, another promotes vice. When the English Deist visited Fencion he said: 'If I should stay here long I too would become a Christian.' The Lord knows where we are and the kind of help we need. He will make allowance and will give the right assistance. We should be charitable toward others. Burns says: 'What's done we partly may compute, But know not what's resisted.' The harder the place in which we are the more care it will take to maintain our Christianity. An avowed antagonist is not so dangerous as a cunning deceiver. The great danger is that the Church and the world fike a ship on the sea, which is safe only so long as it floats above the water. Character, not condition, is the true test of manhood. Too often we hear these questions: What does he know! Who is his grandfather! What is he worth! Love not money for its own sake, not hate if for its own sake, but use it as a steward of God. The greater the difficulties we overcome the greater will be our reward. We may be more than conquerted the content of the co

Mr. Beecher preached to a great audience in Plymouth Church from a sentence of the Sermon on the Mount. He said in the first of the sermon: "No part of the Bible is more praised than the Sermon on the Mount. All men agree in regard to this remarkable document. In all the Christian ages it has been held up as a model. Yet in its literal interpretation it is in direct contradiction to the experience of the world, to the teachings of Scripture, to the nature of the individual, and to Providence as interpreted by history. It is called a charming, simple statement of duty. Yet it is as far from simplic ity as possible. The whole style of Christ was far from simple, it was mystical and paradoxical. It is not to be interpreted by the outward sense but contains marvellous truth in its inward meaning. No part is carried so far from literal interpretation as the Sermon on the Mount. Taken literally nothing can be more misleading. Take the teachings in regard to political economy, or the science of how to live. Give scientific accuracy to these and it would in time destroy human nature, after debauching society. Yet everybody lauds it for simplicity. If preachers apply ethical rules men cryout 'Why don't you preach the simplicity of the Sermon on the Mount' utterly unconscious of its unfathomable depth. Take the direction, 'Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee, turn not thou away.' Taken literally, that would sweep away human nature. According to that there could be no accumulation of property. I would like to see Wall Street for an hour or two under that injunction. The street could not hold the people who would want to borrow, and soon there would be nothing to lend. Distribution would soon be confiscation. The injunction may mean what will be the case when the world is perfected, when it would be afte and reasonable; or it may be meant as an ideal of general conduct, not imperative or literal, and simply a dissunsion from stinginess. The language is imperial and the application distributive. If it were acted on as literal and vigorous it would put a premium on laziness and pauperiam, and create that idleness which is the mother of all mischiel." simple, it was mystical and paradoxical. It is not

At the First Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. Patton said: "The canonicity of Scripture rests on tradition, the At the First Presbyterian Church the Kev. Dr. Pation said: "The canonicity of Scripture rests on tradition, the witness of the Holy Spirit in the heart, and the internal evidence of the Bible itself. The believer may be fully persuaded by the testimony of the Holy Spirit, but it is evidence which he cannot use with effect in arguing with others. Tradition may be uncertain and unsatisfactory. Hence the strongest argument must be found in the Bible itself. The Bible consists of a series of documents which, in respect to authorship, aim, etc., are as amenable to literary criticism as the letters of Junius or the dramas of Shakespeare. It is safe to say that the historicity of the first three Gospels at least is proven, and we may start from these. In them we have the full life of Christ. We need not quarrel about the inspiration of them. But we are bound to answer the question. Who is Christ. And we will be compelled to answer with Nicodemus, "A teacher sent from God." Grant his history and all follows. His resurrection and ascension provehis divinity, and therefore he has the authority to speak. Read Christ's words about the Oid Testament and you will find out who made it. Whoever wrote it, it is all put in connection with the life of Christ. If you have a historic belief in Christ you must necessarily relate this fact to other facts, and you find the Bible is a whole, a mosale, all the parts of which are harmonious. It is impossible rationally to believe that the various suthors wrote with only the ordinary incentives to composition. The relation of the books shows that God superintended their production. "Some rest here on inspiration, but we go further. The ally to believe that the various authors wrote with only the ordinary incentives to composition. The relation of the books shows that God superintended their production. "Some rest here on inspiration, but we go further. The infallibility of Scripture is quite as sure. Christ cites the five books of Moses and the Prophets. He says the Scriptures cannot be broken. Paul declares he preached by divine revelation, and the infraculous character of his conversion entities him to a hearing. The suppressed premise of much of his argument is, 'You believe in the absolute infallibility of the Old Testament.' Inspiration and infallibility attach to the autograph copies only. Inspiration covered only the official work of the writers. They were not omniscient or sinless. They were not omniscient or sinless.

The principal objection to inspiration is from the voice of the world. This is one of naturalism, denying a personal a God, and abence can not accept inspiration which is miraculous."

THE NATURE OF CHRIST. The Rev. Dr. Ferris, of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, said: "Christianity invites scrutiny. It has nothing to conceal, and no apology to make. Christ invites us to examine His life. Therefore, with this invitation let us look at a few things about this Nezarene that are striking and interesting—a life so strange, a character so unique, and a death so striking that it will never lose its interest to us. It is not true that Christianity asks belief without evidence, for the Christian faith is built on a firm foundation-the life and works of Christ. Old institutions and empires have passed away, kingdoms and thrones have crumbled, but the Man of Nazareth lives as never before. He is more loved, has more followers and more realth than ever before. In the first place His coming here was not the first of Him, for He was before the time of Abraham. He is the Alpha and the Omega. He was before all things, and has priority of being. 'In beginning was the Word.' Then beginning was the Word.' Then He was the creator of all things, 'and without Him was nothing made that was made! We also notice His humanity, His strict, complete, literal humanity. He was made like His brethren; and in all things He took not the nature of angels, but our own. He had whatever pertained to our lumanity. He was an infant; He shed tears; He bied and died. He was my brother and yours, and was touched with the feeling of our infirmities. It was not His divine nature that struggled with poverty and weariness, but His human side. On the other hand He was divine. Faith staggers at this, when it looks at the infant in the manger, and wonders if that can be God. But if we take the Bible we cannot escape from this thought, that not only was the child born, but the government of the world was upon His shoulders. He detected men's thoughts; He wrought miracles, and must have been God. You may Bible we cannot escape from this thought, that not only was the child born, but the government of the world was upon His shoulders. He detected men's thoughts; He wrought miracles, and must have been God. You may say that the Prophets and Apostles wrought miracles, but there was a difference. He wrought in His own strength and name; while they acknowledged their power came from Hum. His divinity is asserted in His predictions, especially the one concerning the ful of Jerusalem, His resurrection and ascension. Again he was fulfilling prophecy. The prophets largely prophesied Christ. There has neuer been one of our race on whom these predictions could centre, but Him. We are told what line He would come of, and that He would be like Moses. No man has ever ivied so near like Moses as Christ, as lawgiver. Even his place of birth is stated. His mother lvied in Nazareth, and strange enough she was at Bethichem when Jesus was born. He was crucified, and the Prophets knew nothing of crucifixion when they prophesied it. He was a law-giver, not of Sinal, but of Calvary. He was a reformer, had wonderful self-restraint, endured all sorts of saffering and came out conqueror. Then the love of Christ is beyond description. Look at the transforming power of Christ's religion. It has not cured all the evils of the world, but its tendency is to plack up all sin. Men put barriers in its way. It has modified evils like war and slavery, and brought about a revolution in the position of woman. Where I see a woman denouncing Christianity, her best friend, I question her understanding of what it has done for her. It transforms men as Saul, and Bunyan and Newton. If you do not believe in all of this I entreat you to come and see."

THE CONSCIENCE GOD'S MONITOR. The Rev. R. S. MacArthur: "Human nature is the same in all climes and in all ages. Man hardens his heart now as in the days of old. God appeals to us through the Holy Ghost in various ways. It was the Spirit that brooded over Chaos and brought out Cosmos; it is the Spirit which ever since has been bringing order out of disorder, light out of darkness, life out of death. The voice of God may be heard not in the great events around us so much as in the triffing ofroumstances of our personal life. God speaks to us in revelation, through the lips of the sweet singer of Israel-through the lips of the Prophets and Apostles. Conscience is another means of communication. As a man walks by his watch which he regulates by the sun, so he should order his life by conscience lates by the sun, so he should order his life by conscience which is God's monitor in the soul. Conscience if heeded will made a man wise; if unheeded the heart will grow hard. To question is rebellion. Admit God and obedicate must follow, God's threatenings are uttered with tenderness, His warnings with love and tender entreaty. Christ stands in the track of human life with divine love and self-sacrifice. Harden not your heart. The tendency in human nature to become hard and callous, though in some respects a blessing, i. e., as regards discomforts in life to which we become in time accustomed, yet in others is dangerous and must be guarded against. God will not permit meu to mock him. He is to be worshipped as one

who holds the world in the hollow of His hand, who is withal tender and long-suffering." CHRIST AS AN ARBITRATOR.

Mr. Talmage was greeted by a full house at the Brooks lyn Tabernacle on his return from his trip to the West, His topic was the glory, beauty, the priceless value and The Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor said yesterindestructible quality of God's mercy to man. His text tay morning: " Pergamus was once famous for its wealth, was from I. Timothy, fi., 5: "For there is one God, and for its culture and for its many heathen temples. This one mediator between God and men, the Man Christ city was to the god Esculapius what Ephesus was to Diana. In this cathedral seat of paganism was a Christian church. For a time the church had peace, then persecution arose and martyr blood was shed. But a worse enemy was stealing into it, viz.: worldliness. The ranks were not broken by persecution, but many were led astray by the lusts of this world and the deceitfulness of riches. Thus it has ever been. But it is possible to be a Christian anywhere. Curistianity is not a thing of locality, but of character. It can live where a man can live, for any man can be a Christian if he chooses. Christianity consists in loyalty of heart. The grace of God can live where neither you nor I can. The lify is sometimes found blooming among thorms. Character may take coloring from circumstances, but it can also give them color. We ought not to be prejudiced against a man on account of his position or place. Did not Christ come out of Nazareth i Nor ought we to excity was to the god Æsculapius what Ephesus was to Jesus." Mr. Talmage said in part: "In the text Christ is

THE GOSPEL A GLORIOUS GOSPEL The Rev. Dr. George Alexander spoke on this theme saying in part: "It has come to pass in our day that even some ministers of the Gospel feel it necessary to apologize for being Christians. Paul had a different feeling. For the Gospel he was thrown into prison, despised, insulted, yet he found in it such a stimulus for his enthusiasm, such a theme for his burning eloquence, that he might well call it glorious. It is glorious in the law it teaches. The moral laws of all the religions of the world are but gropings after the principle which Christ at last are but gropings after the principle which Carisa at last revealed. To it the whole world does homage as the sublimest of all laws. The Gospel is glorious in its ideal of life. Born in a stable, reared in a despised town of an insignificant province, associating with the outcast, dying a felon—such were the surroundings out of which grew the most perfect life of history. The Gospel is glorious in the character it gives to God. It is glorious in the salvation it offers to men. The old prophecy of the water of life, with its 'whosever will' is the true picture of the abundance and freeness of God's provision for human redemution."

THE SIGNIEICANCE OF MICARUS PRECEPTS.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MICAR'S PRECEPTS. Assistant Bishop Potter: "It is a sad thought how much of human speculation concerning divine things has only obscured the truth. The three friends of Job rather perplexed him in his trouble than helped him out of it. The one simple truth that he was in the hands of a loving Father, these wise logicians were powerless to give hin Are you brooding over some mental difficulty! Neither the Socratic nor the Aristotelian method, nor Descartes, nor Hegel, nor the the theology of Edwards or of Chalmers, can give you more light than you have in the words of Micah- What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God.' Some may say this is waik numbly with thy God. Some may say this is preaching a mere normality. We reply that Micah's words are not mere isolated precepts; there is in them a unity which leads us to God and His Son. Justice does not merely concern what is due to you. It rights things that are wrong. Revenue is not the righting of wrongs. To do justice involves the making of many allowances. Philanthropy is founded not in mere sentiment, but in eternal justice. It is only love that makes us pitiful, and the hem of our Master's garment. Though not in the hem of our Master's garment. Though not in form, yet really Christ is with us. His cause is still in the world. The highest life is hid with Him in God." THE PARABLE OF THE WICKED HUSBANDMEN

The Rev. Dr. Curtis, of Baltimore, preached in Grace Church in the afternoon, taking as his text the parable of the wicked husbandmen. He said: 'This is, in many respects, the most terrible of all the parables of our Lord. contains the revelation of the true nature of sin and its fatal consequences. The place signified by the vineyard is the Holy Land. We often ask how could a God of mercy punish any people with such severity as He punished the Cananites! But whose world is this! May not the Creator rule over His own creation and punish persistent disobedience? God was preparing a place where He could establish a kingdom for a people of His own choosing. The destruction of the Canaanites was not excentional. God has been proceeding on that principle all through history. A faithless, fruitless people must give way to one that will use and not abuse its privileges.

A TRIBUTE TO QUEEN VICTORIA'S BOOK. PRAISE FROM ROBERT COLLYER-" WHOLESOME AS BROWN BREAD AND MILK."

The Rev. Robert Collyer spoke last evening at the Church of the Messiah on Queen Victoria's book concerning her life in the Highlands. He said: "I am going to talk to you about the work of a woman who ac ording to the ideas of rank entertained in the old world has not her equal in birth. It may be that many here also entertain such Ideas, and regard dukes and earls, and royal personages with that despairing longing which we term sour grapes. This book, written by this royal and noble lady, contains such a record as can be found nowhere else in the world. It is not hard to find out everything about the lines of English monarchs from Alfred down to this gracions author, Victoria. In the fierce light that beats about a throne everything is shown, and in that long succession of royal personages there have been so few that were wise, so few that were mighty, and so many that were the reverse, that we cannot but appreciate Emerson's words: 'God said I am tired of kings. I'll suffer them no more.' But with all that we know of them good and bad, wise and foolish, we have to go back to Alfred the Great, the shepherd of his people, before we can find another royal bookmaker. Through hat long line of centuries Alfred reaches out his hand and touches that of Victoria; and both hands are as pure as the driven snow. Both overflow with domestic love, and centre it in the home rather than in the palace. Both were models of conjugal love. You will see from these remarks that I am not in harmony with the opinions that have been expressed about this book. I have ead it, and I find it as wholesome as brown bread and milk. I can remember when Queen Victoria believing, in my ignorance, that to be a Queen was the summit of felicity for a woman, that all was joy and comfort for queens, and they knew no care and sorrow. As I read her book I felt that in her life there had been far more sorrow than in my own. This book is not the history of the Queen of England, but of a woman who has been left a widow, from whose arms the hasband of her youth was untimely reft, and who looks forward to mostng him in another world.

But the English do not like this book. They regard the Queen, or wish to regard her, as something super-human, something more than a mere woman. They do not like her to show a gentle, loving heart under her gold and purple. They do not wish her to prove that she is own sister to every good woman everywhere. The prefer to think of her as a grand and beautiful abstraction with mysterious powers and terrible knowledge. And the are a little jealous of her preference for Scotland, of let being more mindful of the Forth and the Tay than of the Trent and the Thames. It was a facil rebuke to England that the Queen believed she could live a purer, better life in the Highlands of Scotland than in the royal Windsor. Your Scoteman is certainly no better than he should be but I do think he holds himself and his manhood higher than the Englishman. This royal widow felt that she windsor she would have lived in spiendil isolation, that is, glided misery. But in the Highlands she could be free as air, visit neighbors, and live the life of a great lady without being forced to accept an adulation that was distasteful to her. John Brown gave to be the unfinehing devotion that a henchman gives to his chief, and the Queen, with the warmth of heart of an honest, no bie woman, appreciated his unselfsh service, and commemorated her appreciation. I do not envy those who can see any more in this than the historic feality of a Highland servitor and the grateful appreciation of a pare woman. The sneers are out of place, and do no credit to those who utter them or have written them." are a little jealous of her preference for Scotland, of her

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who arrived by the steamsnip Celtie yesterday were: Henry Abboti, John Beaumann, Cullum Birch, C. J. Brain, A. A. Baker, A. B. Coombs, G. A. C. Clarke, Charles S. Cox, James Craig. Mr. and Mrs. John Etand, Gilbert Elliott, Henry Evison. Alfred Garton, T. B. Gibson, Oliver A. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Hutchinson, H. H. Harvey, J. H. K. Isherwood, R. N. Lewis, G. H. Langdon, D'Alten McCarthy, M. P., and Mrs. D'Alten McCarthy, Colonel William

M. P., and Mrs. D'Alfon McCarthy, Colonel William
Woore, H. B. Smith, John Swinburne, Robert Turnes,
William Thorpe, Ernest Tee, Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Viotorsen and J. S. Whaley,
Among the arrivals by the steamer Neckar were Mrs.
Is abella von Haxthausen, Mrs. Minna von Haxthausen,
Dr. Gustav Gutsch, Herman Schnell and H. von Hazen,
The Fulda brought Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Palmenberg,
R. Peters, Dr. Thomas, Dr. McGinnis, J. N. Van Santy
voord, W. Morgan, R. H. Dean, Miss S. G. Henriques, J.
S. Klaus, Max Neuberger, Dr. Johnson, Miss Johnson and
Otto Walber.